

American Farmer,



AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

TERMS.—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann., in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications and letters to be directed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

TOBACCO CONVENTION.—We again call the attention of planters to the circular of Gov. Sprigg, President of the Convention, for the reassembling of that body in Washington city on the 15th day of December. Those Counties and Districts which have not as yet appointed delegates, ought to lose no time in attending to that duty. The calm which is now succeeding the violent political storm which has raged throughout our country for the last year or two, will, we hope, be so far embraced, as to enable our friends to turn their attention more to the every-day matters of life. The meeting now called is of the utmost importance, and every portion of country interested in the produce of tobacco, should be fully represented in the approaching Convention.

We are glad to see that in Kentucky, the Hon. Mr. Triplett, M. C., is urging attention to the subject, and was to address a meeting at Hopkinsville, on the 3d inst. A meeting is also called at the Bedford Court House, Va. to be held during the approaching November Court.

We would urge upon the planters in the counties of our own State where meetings have not as yet been held, to lose no time in attending to the matter, in order that a full expression of sentiment may be embodied in the proceedings which may take place.

INEQUALITY OF WEALTH AND CONDITION.

This is forcibly illustrated in England by reference to the abject condition of the laboring people, and to the incredible extravagance of the wealthy nobility and gentry,—and in nothing is the latter more conspicuous than in matters connected with *field sports*—the number kept and prices given, for instance, for guns, horses, and dogs, and all the appointments that belong to the turf, the chase and other field amusements. While, for the poor mechanic, or operative as he is termed, fourteen hours of labour will scarcely procure for him enough to sustain life, or enable him, if his family is large, to save it from actual starvation; a nobleman will keep in his stable a dozen pampered hunters, worth from one to 500 guineas each, for the mere amusement of himself and his friends. But an idea may be formed of the extravagant length to which this passion for field sports is indulged, by men of overgrown fortune in England, by an account of the sale of hounds which appears in a late number of the "New-York Spirit of the Times;" a journal, by the bye, which evinces more spirit and industry on the part of the Editor, than any sporting periodical of either American or English growth. This remarkable sale took place in July last, at Hyde-Park-corner. The lots sold were thirteen in number, making 127 hounds.—They produced 6,511 guineas! or upwards of five hundred dollars *per couple*!

It was the "Osbaldeston" pack, and we may suppose that in this case there was something "in a name." One lot of ten hounds sold to Mr. Allen for 1360 guineas! and one of eleven hounds to Lord Cardigan, for upwards of 1000 guineas! In the same journal we find taken from a Dublin paper, that the Marquis of Waterford, a young sprig of nobility, who distinguished himself in this country a year or two since by knocking down watchmen and breaking lamps, has no less than *ninety couple* of fox hounds, huntsman, and three whippers-in, forty-seven first rate horses, and an immense establishment. After all it is hard to deny that of all spectacles, sublunary or sub-solar, a *leette* the most exhilarating in all nature must be the sight of an English field of red coats and fair-tops, when Reynard sly, breaks cover,

—See! he skulks along,
Sleek at the Shepherd's cost, and plump with meals
Parloin'd. So thrive the wicked here below!

GOOD SIGNS IN THE SOUTH.

The great staples of the South, beyond the tobacco region, have, of late years, been precarious not only in quality, but yet more so in price. So often repeated have been the failures of the crops and so severe the depression of prices and of the circulating medium, that the most wealthy planters begin to practise economy and to *variegate* their crops—supplying themselves now in a great measure with articles of family consumption which heretofore they deemed it expedient to procure from the provision growing states in the west. This change in their agricultural system has naturally led them to the introduction of grain and grass crops, as necessary to the support of domestic animals for labor and consumption.—Hence we observe by numerous tokens besides our own correspondence, that an active inquiry is coming from the South for improved sheep, and hogs, and cattle. The most commendable zeal has been evinced for many years in the northern States for the improvement of their stock—and that spirit reaching as far south as Maryland, the northern line of slaves and tobacco, rapidly spread over the rich valley of the Ohio. In that region so abounding in grass and corn they soon discovered that their *machines* for converting these natural resources into *meat* and money, was slow and unthrifty. Their big-headed, lank sided, narrow hipped bullock, was seven years in coming to maturity, and that was longer than a new settler was willing to stay settled in one place.—His hog, though more prolific, was yet long legged and long jaw'd—sharp in the back, and slow in his growth. These western settlers, springing from a race of thinking Yankees, soon guessed that such cattle and hogs would not do "any way you could fix it."—Hence have we seen that within the last fifteen years the very best neat cattle and swine to be had either in Old or New England, have been sent for from Ohio and Kentucky until at this time the oldest States cannot excel them in the excellence of these two kinds of domestic animals, for fine points and early maturity. We ought here to state that the most pregnant and remarkable epoch after the introduction of the old Patton and Miller's stock in the west, was the im-

portation from England made by that great and truly illustrious patriot HENRY CLAY. The arrival of his cattle and sheep all the way from across the great water, and then the mountains, made a sensation in the western valley which has been followed by individual enterprises of a similar character. But these not being at all adequate to satisfy the spirit of emulation awakened by his beneficent example, companies were formed with large capitals, and intelligent agents were sent out to bring home from mother England the best of her good things in the way of cattle, sheep and hogs.—Large importations were accordingly made. But large is a word of comparison, and that which might be deemed large in the way of supply of beef and pork for an old State, more stationary in its population, and better supplied with stock, or for old countries where meat does not even "solemnise the Lord's day"—such a supply would hardly be a breakfast spell for young States like ours in the west, where children come almost as fast as pigs, and every man is a whole hog man as a consumer, and he must be a large hog at that.

Considering how much allowance is to be made under the peculiar and depressing circumstances of the country; the war upon the banking institutions which have been fostered into existence of late years, as mushrooms spring from a hot bed; the currency vitiated and exchanges fluctuating with every degree of latitude and every day of the year,—under these circumstances the steadiness of liberal prices for improved stock in many parts of the country shows the intrinsic importance of the subject, and that the agricultural community is becoming generally sensible of the nicest shades of difference between good and bad; while a view of the discussions going on in agricultural papers is sufficient to satisfy every one, that the spirit of improvement which commenced in the east, and thence spread to the north and the west, as the universal Yankee nation sent thitherward its swarms of sons and daughters; that taste and spirit of improvement is now penetrating the south.—Evidences and instances of this, together with opinions for what they are worth, will be given in subsequent numbers.

MISSISSIPPI.—We have before alluded to the spirit which is being stirred up favorable to agriculture in this State; and the continued demand for superior stock made from thence, displays a full determination on the part of her planters to use their means and energies to secure the permanent welfare of the state. Amongst other evidences we publish the annexed remarks from the Natchez Courier, and most earnestly hope that the Meeting and Fair, which were to have been held on the 10th of this month, may have been numerous attended, and that the concentrated operations of the Society may be the means of infusing still more determination to shake off their former system of devoting all their time and attention to the culture of one article, to the almost entire exclusion of every thing else. We feel more particularly interested in these evidences of zeal in Mississippi, in behalf of Agriculture, from the fact, that a number of her most enterprising sons hail from old Maryland; and from another fact—that a goodly number of them are subscribers to our journal.

Agriculture.—We refer our readers to a publication in

to-day's paper in regard to a meeting of the Agricultural Society of Jefferson County, on the 10th of next month, for the purpose of holding a Fair for the purchase and sale of all kinds of stock, agricultural implements, &c. We cannot refrain from expressing a hope that the laudable designs of this society may receive abundant encouragement. The State of Mississippi has too long neglected the rearing of the necessary stock for labor and consumption. Having within her own borders the finest pasturage, with all means and appliances for the domestic supply of every animal and article the planters need, she has been dependant upon foreign States for meat and grain, and of course always liable to every exaction and extortion that caprice or cupidity might suggest. There are many planters in this State who might be cited as the producers of nearly every article of their consumption, they are invariably and necessarily more independent, more at ease in their circumstances, than their neighbors who have gone abroad for their entire supplies. We know a planter in Claiborne county, who makes every thing used upon his plantation, except bagging and rope, hats and shoes, who has averaged ten bales to the hand for some crops past, whose negroes have not cost him ten dollars per an. each, for their support, and whose sales at the market of a neighboring town have supplied his own white family with their necessities and luxuries. He is truly independent, and such an enviable situation is within the power of our planters generally.

To this desirable end of domestic production, but few means will contribute more than Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, with annual shows and fairs.

We desire, after the bustle of the coming election shall have subsided, and the smoke of the action been cleared away, to give the agricultural interest of Mississippi much attention, and in order that we may render our paper useful to the planters, we would be obliged to any one, who will give us the results of his own experience or experiments. Too little attention has been hitherto paid to this great matter, second, as it is in vital importance to scarcely any object of consideration. We shall devote some time and labor to it, and will be pleased to receive any valuable information.

We take occasion whilst on this subject, to give an extract of a letter recently received by the publisher of the American Farmer, from a gentleman of Clinton, Mississippi, which shews in strong colors, that the enterprising planters of that State are determined to contend for the palm of superiority from the very jump. We shall endeavor to fulfil the commission entrusted to us, to the satisfaction of our correspondent; and although entirely opposed to any thing having the appearance of wagering, yet we promise thus far, that if our samples do not come up to his "scrubs," in the estimation of our respected fellow-townsmen who is to be umpire in the case, the plough shall be forthcoming on the instant. To aid us in extending the character of our stock, in this new and liberal market now opening to us, we should be pleased to hear from such of our friends who have superior animals for sale, in order that we may have a wider range in which to make a selection:

CLINTON, Miss., Oct. 21, 1840.

"Samuel Sands, Esq.—Dear Sir—Referring to your advertisements in the 'American Farmer,' I see that you have for sale a number of Berkshire Hogs. I am anxious to improve my stock, having some little taste in that way. I have some Berkshires of my own importation—I think them very fine, but am anxious to improve, and get better if possible. I have also imported some fine South Downs; but I want some Bakewell Ewes to cross upon, being very fond of good mutton. Now I want you to send me two Berkshire sows, the very best—for I would have no other kind—and two Bakewell Ewes, warranted genuine, in lamb to a full-blood Bakewell Buck. I want something of pure blood and fine finish, and am willing to pay a liberal price for them. I have seen some pigs from Albany and some from Lexington, Ky., not equal to my scrubs. Send me none unless you send me a splendid article. I will place the money in New Orleans, at the house of _____, to whom I desire the stock to be shipped. I want sows as near a year old as may be, and stunted to the best Boar, say 'Sidney,' and shipped immediately afterwards. Now let me see what Baltimore can do in the way of fine hogs

and sheep. I will wager you the best improved patent plough at Page's, that when the stock arrives, I will beat it in both hogs and sheep, _____ of Baltimore, to be the judge, in his visit to my house this winter. Do you stand it? I know that this order is small, and may prove troublesome; but if the stock answers expectation, it will certainly lead to others of much more importance. Mississippi is roused up upon the subject of stock-raising, and a specimen of your stock may, and most probably will, lead to orders for a large number. You understand me fully upon this subject. Please give this matter your particular attention, and greatly oblige,

Yours, very respectfully, _____."

"A Subscriber and a Young Farmer, wishes to know if it is customary to harrow ground that is broke up this fall for spring crops—also if it should not be ploughed crosswise in the spring, and about what time?"

In reply to our correspondent, we would say, that in our opinion, the earth after being ploughed in the fall, should be left thus in its rough state, because the frost will penetrate and ameliorate the soil much better than if harrowed and made flat—the reverse would defeat the object of fall ploughing.

Before planting in the spring, the harrow should be passed over the ground to level it, and then plough crossways as deep as you can, the deeper the better, if for grain—Mark it off in lands of 9 or 10 feet wide, and then sow and harrow in. If for corn, level first with the harrow, and then mark out the rows $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet each way, and plant from the 1st to the middle of April—if for spring wheat or oats, as early in March as the season will admit of, taking care that the ground is in a proper state, and not too wet.

TRADE WITH FRANCE.—The balance of trade continues against us in our commercial intercourse with France, which necessarily causes a continual drain upon this country for the precious metals—and this is not to be wondered at, when we reflect that upwards of \$20,000,000 worth of silks, besides the large quantity of her wines and brandies, are yearly purchased for the consumption of these states. This is a serious tax upon us, and is worthy of the consideration of our statesmen in the halls of Congress and in our State Legislatures, whether such steps cannot be taken, by the former, as not to violate the compromise act, for the protection of the infant efforts now making to compete with foreigners in the manufacture of silk—and by the latter, whether it would not be in accordance with sound policy to extend a fostering hand in the shape of bounty, for every yard of silken cloth manufactured within the bounds of the State, until such time as it will be tested, whether or not we can supply ourselves with an article which is now no longer considered a luxury to be enjoyed by the wealthy alone, but enters into the consumption in some shape or form, of a very large part of our population.

We are gratified to learn, that notwithstanding many inauspicious circumstances have tended during the last twelve months to depress the silk culture, there are pleasing evidences that it has been steadily on the increase; and considerable applications are now making to secure supplies of silk-worm eggs for next season's operations. We most heartily wish it success, and notwithstanding the sneers that are so frequently cast upon it, in consequence of the inordinate speculation in the trees, which took place during the last year, our faith is firm and unshaken in the conviction, that it is destined, at no very distant day, to be one of the greatest blessings to our country—even that very speculation, fruitful of evil as it has been in many cases, will not be without its advantages. The trees that have been scattered throughout the country, will, as they have done, attract the attention of the industrious, the philanthropic and the enterprising, and secure in due time ample rewards for the care and attention bestowed upon them. The great

improvement also which has been made in simplifying and cheapening the machinery necessary for conducting the operations of the manufacture, will also have a most salutary effect in its extension—amongst these we would draw attention to that described below, which from other sources we have seen spoken of in the most favorable terms. In our next we shall commence the publication of a very interesting paper from the pen of Mr. Wm. Kenrick, of Massachusetts, which we find in the National Intelligencer. It treats upon a subject of considerable interest to those engaged in the business, many of whom have suffered during the past season from great losses by the decease of the worms, and we claim for it, as it will no doubt receive, a due degree of attention.

THE BURLINGTON SILK WORM FRAME.

This simple yet complete apparatus for feeding Silk-worms, invented and patented by Mr. Edmund Morris of Burlington, N. J. has been found after repeated trial, to accomplish the following important objects:—

1. It secures the most thorough ventilation to all parts of the frame on which the worms are feeding, below as well as above, and obliges them, of necessity to clean themselves of their excrement and other rubbish.

2. That part of all former modes of feeding which requires waiting for the worms to mount upon fresh foliage in order to clean them, is entirely dispensed with; and though cleaning is never necessary, yet should the worms require changing, it is done almost instantly, a thousand at a time, and without the worms being conscious of the change.

3. The whole apparatus is as portable as a quilting frame; and all the parts which require handling during the feeding season, are as portable as an umbrella, without being liable to breakage.

4. Ventilation and cleanliness are so perfectly accomplished, that disease seems out of the question, unless originating in the egg.

5. The age (from the spinning) of any number of cocoons, from one thousand up to a million, is identified to a day, and they are gathered with six times the facility of the hurdle system, at the same time coming out perfectly clean, and with but little loss.

6. By using branches, cut down, with a grass hook or scythe, it saves more than one half the usual expense of gathering foliage and feeding it out to the worms, and more of them are accommodated in the same space.

7. It is cheaper and more durable than the hurdles. All the purchaser is required to do after receiving his frames, is to put in a few nails to support his uprights; everything else, including the spinning apparatus, is complete to his hand.

The vast superiority of this over all other fixtures for feeding silk-worms, is such, as to be apparent even to persons not acquainted with the rearing of them; while intelligent gentlemen practically conversant with the business, have pronounced, without a single exception, that it fully accomplishes all that has been said above. It has been tried repeatedly and found successful in practice, and is now (September) in full operation at the Burlington Cocoonery, on a large scale, where persons interested in the silk business are invited to examine into its merits. It rejects the hurdle system entirely, and is original in all its parts. A Frame sufficient to feed 12,000 worms may be seen at the United States Silk Agency, No. 2 Franklin Place, the undersigned proprietor of which has been appointed agent for the sale of frames and rights, to whom, or to the patentee at Burlington, application may be made. An engraved view, with a full description, will be sent on application, post paid. Gentlemen about to erect cocooneries will find it highly important to examine the capabilities of this Frame, previous to erecting any other fixtures.

JOSEPH LEEDS.

No. 2 Franklin Place, Philada.

We copy the following official report of the importation of silk into the U.S. during the year 1838-9, from the Journal of the American Silk Society.

IMPORTATION OF SILK.—The importation of silk during the year ending 30th of September, 1839, amounted to nearly \$23,000,000, as will be seen by the following items copied from the report of the Secretary of the treasury of the commerce and navigation of the United States for that year, which has been politely sent us by

the secretary of the treasury. There is an error in the statement published in the newspapers of upwards of two millions, as compared with the official report; the newspaper report making the amount of imports from other places than India and China \$21,350,669; and the official report making the same item \$18,685,295.

Silks from India and China, piece goods,	\$1,738,509
do do do sewings,	50,650
do sewings from other places than India, &c.	818,284
do raw silk,	39,258
do from other places than India, &c., lace veils, shawls, shades, &c.	345,490
do other manufactures, from other places than India, &c.	18,685,295
Manufactures of silk and worsted, \$2,319,884, (allowing one-half the value thereof to be silk.)	1,159,942
	\$22,938,028

Compared with other articles imported, that of silk is one-fourth more than the amount of any other. The amount of manufactures of cotton imported was \$14,692,397; of iron, \$12,051,668; of cloths and cassimeres \$7,078,906; worsted stuffs, \$7,250,898; other manufactures of wool, \$3,567,161; one-half the value of silks and worsted stuffs, \$1,169,042; total woolen goods, \$18,831,900. The importation of sugar amounted to \$9,924,632; linen, \$6,731,278. So that the importation of silk nearly equals that of woolen and linen together, and is equal to half of the other fabrics combined. Need we say a word as to the importance of saving the immense expenditure to the nation, now that it is established beyond all question that we are more capable of producing the article of silk ourselves than any other country.—*Journal of the American Society.*

REARING CALVES.—We do not know that we have before published the annexed advice from Mr. David Tomlinson, a correspondent of the Albany Cultivator, but if so, it is worthy a second insertion, if it will have the effect of saving the lives of some of the fine calves which are from time to time handed over to the knife, in order to secure the entire milk of the dam to the purposes of the dairy.

"It is a notorious fact that cattle have not been reared of late to meet the increased wants of society. It has been said that the high prices of butter induced the farmer to kill his calves at their birth and feed them to his swine, to save the milk for butter. If this be true, the cruelty and waste might have been avoided, without diminishing the quantity of butter.

"The cream may be skimmed off, and the skimmed milk fed to the calf, by adding meal from any grain; or by potatoes boiled, mashed, and mixed with the milk, and fed to the calf more profitably than to give it new milk. This mode of treatment will fatten the calf for the butcher, or for raising it as well as by allowing the calf to suck or drink the new milk.

"This has been tested by Mr. D. Hearsey, of my neighborhood. He has practised this mode of feeding his calves for some years; and no one has raised finer or better calves, nor so large and thrifty, that I have seen. He has usually made seven to eight pounds of butter per week from the cow, at the time."

HOVEN CATTLE.—We gave a week or two since some remarks from Dr. Nebinger, of Pa. relative to his successful treatment of this disease. We have since received a letter from the same gentlemen on other business, [which has been correctly attended to since we addressed him, sickness of the agent having prevented it before] in which he says:—"We have saved the life of a very valuable ox the present week by means of the remedy which was published in the Farmer.—It operated like a charm, and almost instantaneously."

Annexed we give another mode of treatment as practised by Capt. Jas. Cooper, of Haddonfield, N. J. and communicated by a correspondent of the Philadelphia "Cabinet," who thinks it ought to be universally known for the good of the community.—It is this—

"Make a twisted band of straw, the size of the wrist, and place it in the mouth of the animal, drawing it tight,

and making fast the ends over the head, just behind the horns: this will cause the beast to endeavor to rid itself of the inconvenience, by chewing the band, and the act of moving the tongue and jaws will open the gullet, and permit the pent-up air to escape. The efficiency of the mode here recommended, was tested a very short time ago, on a valuable cow belonging to the Captain, by one of his neighbors, who, finding her most dangerously affected in this way, instantly applied the twisted band of straw, and was quite astonished to find that, in a moment, the air rushed furiously out of the distended stomach, and in a few minutes more she was perfectly recovered."

COLIC, BOTS AND FISTULA.—W. W. Stevenson, of Little Rock, Ark. gives the following cures for these diseases, so frequently fatal to that fine animal, the Horse. We copy from the Tennessee Agriculturist:—

"*Colic.*—So soon as the disease is noticed, which may be detected by sweating, take Sulphate of Iron, (Copperas) pulverize and with a spoon put the full of it down the animal's throat; this is the safe mode—repeat this until relief is obtained; I once gave four spoonfuls. If the attack is very severe, dissolve the Sulphate in strong vinegar. This is a specific for Colic I have used for 20 years, and in the most desperate cases, and have never failed in one case yet. It acts upon chemical principles, dissolving the gas. This is evident from the fact that there is no discharge of wind from the bowels of the animal, (the colic gas is a highly inflammable gas burning with a blue flame.)

The Bots.—Twenty grains of Indigo will cure this dreadful calamity—dissolve in sweetened water or milk.

The Festula (or Festulow).—Take strong ashes and boil them for five or six hours, reduce the moisture to the consistency of thin mush or paste, pour it into a pint or quart cup, place over the mouth a piece of blanket and place the mouth of the cup upon the wethers, where the matter is forming, hold it there until cool, and your horse is well in ten days; this must be done on both sides, if the swelling is on both sides."

Mr. Stevenson adds—"I would urge the Sulphate of Iron for colic, as I have performed such extraordinary cures; and I feel free to urge it from the circumstance that I have never known any other person to use it."

PREMIUMS ON PLOUGHS.—Governor Hill, the editor of the Farmer's Visitor, N. H., after noticing the premium of \$100 awarded by the Massachusetts Society to Prouty & Mears, of Boston, says:

"The above decision has confirmed fully our opinion of the best ploughs invented in this country. We were confident there could be no better or more perfect plough than that presented us last spring by our friend Prouty. We gained by it, in breaking up six acres of sward land, fully the price of the plough."

CULTIVATOR'S ALMANAC.—Through the politeness of Mr. N. Hickman, bookseller of this city, we have received a copy of the "Cultivator's Almanac and Cabinet of Agriculture for the year 1841." Besides the usual matter of an almanac this work contains much agricultural reading from which the farming community will derive great profit. The author of this book, Wm. Buckminster Esq. is well known to the agricultural world as a gentleman who has taken a great interest in farming and particularly as editor of that excellent paper the Boston Cultivator. It can be had of Mr. N. Hickman at his Book Store.

SHEEP.—Having lost two very splendid Bakewell Lambs, male and female, without any apparent cause, and understanding that many of my friends and neighbors had suffered in like manner to a much greater extent, I was induced to reflect about this matter, with a view to ascertain, if practicable, the nature of the malady and how to obviate or prevent a like occurrence. In the Spirit of the Times, Sept. 19th, page 345, under the head of "Stewart's Stable Economy," the author remarks: "Sheep and young oxen, after entering a luxuriant spring pasture, take what is called the blood. All at once they become very ill; some part of the body is swelled, puffy, as if it contained air; in two or three hours the beast is dead. Upon dissection, a large quantity of blood, black and de-

composed, is found in the cellular tissue, where in life the swelling appeared." This he ascribes to a sudden change from a poor to a rich diet. We believe that we lost ours from over kindness, they were probably as fat as it was possible for flesh to be. We would suggest to our friends, that Sheep require less food than any domestic animal of the same size. That they should be kept upon short allowance of every thing, except water and salt. I would suggest the propriety of keeping salt constantly in a trough, so that they may take it at pleasure, with the addition of small portions of sulphur during the dry months of the year. J. SHELBY.

HOGS.—To our correspondent who has more than once called our attention to the "Thumps in Pigs," we would say in answer to his last communication upon the subject, that we have lost two of the finest sows, a Belz and a Berkshire. The first was found dead in her bed, the other we found laboring for breath. We attempted to drench her with a solution of Glauber Salts, and strangled her to death. The third was found some days afterwards considerably swollen, with an evident thumping or fanning of the sides, greatly averse to move, and when forced to move, it increased the thumping or fanning of the sides. She refused corn and pumpkins for a day or two. We at length prevailed upon her to take a little meal in which we mixed a tea spoonful of Calomel upon her bowels, believing it a "gone case;" but in this we were most agreeably disappointed, the swelling of the abdomen subsided, and with it the difficulty of breathing; it may not be considered unimportant to mention that she was about 2 months gone with pig, and still carries them, and seems at the end of twelve or fifteen days to be in perfect health. We would suggest the propriety of keeping hogs out of water whilst under the influence of Calomel, and it would be better that their drink should be thin warm gruel, as this will serve both for food and drink. J. SHELBY.

PRESERVING ROOTS.—Beverly Nelson of Rutherford, informs us that he keeps Irish and Sweet potatoes, turnips, beets, parsnips, carrots, and apples, upon the following very simple plan. At the beginning of frost or before the roots freeze to injure, they are taking up if possible in a dry time, and put into piles in the field the same day, of from ten to fifty bushels, or more if the heaps are made long, then cover with dry wheat or rye straw, and a coat of earth, some ten or twelve inches thick. A few holes should be left to be filled with straw, and taken out at least once a week to admit air. It is best when convenient, to have all things safe, to shelter with boards. We have tried this plan with Irish potatoes, beets, carrots and parsnips, and found it a cheap and safe plan; but as for apples we have this objection. The fruit is certain to taste earthy, watery, and of course not pleasant. Earth is not the "element" of apples, and we therefore recommend a dry situation for them, where they will keep cool, without freezing, and where they are sure to have a free atmospheric circulation.

FOOD FOR SWINE.—If Pumpkins, Beets, Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips, Potatoes and Apples, or any of them be fed to fattening hogs with corn, the advantage will not only be perceptible but salutary. Roots, corn, indeed most of the food for swine should be cooked. It is established by the experience of all who have tried it, that swine fatten much faster on fermented, than on unfermented food. Salt, a little rotten wood, charcoal, and even a small allowance once in a while of sulphur, are excellent for hogs under all circumstances. Much is yet to be learned on rearing and fattening swine, and we do hope agriculturists will not be backward to improve and communicate their knowledge.

APPLES FOR WINTER.—There are many ways recommended for keeping apples sweet and sound for winter; but there are few of the systems that are entirely successful. The cotton is generally selected, but generally it is too damp. A warm garret is a good place to put away apples, if straw is thrown over them to prevent freezing. One corner of the barn answers well, if covered with a plenty of dry straw. Apples keep well in wheat bran. They will do well any where if they do not freeze, heat too much or become too damp. Apples should be examined every ten days, and those rotten should be removed.—*Tennessee Agriculturist.*

The Farmer's Cabinet attests to the efficacy of lime as a certain destroyer of sorrel, having tried it for that object.

SWINE—MANURE.

Extract from the Report of the Committee on Swine, to the Middlesex (Mass.) Agricultural Society.

"An old maxim says, 'a hog is a hog, and you can't change the nature of the beast.' Now, though maxims are generally the expressed and compressed wisdom of ages of experience, we yet beg leave to differ from this particular one. You can change the beast. Take that most absurd, most ridiculous, most laughter-moving of all the sights that are ever seen on the face of the earth—a common swine of the old-fashioned breed, and see what has been done with him. Consider the animal an instant—view his legs, as long as a crane's, and as large as good-sized merchantable birch-wood, and as fleet as those of a grey-hound; his nose like a pickaxe; and his back sharp as a cross-cut saw, and able to go through a white oak rail at a single pass. We have seen some unfortunate and much to-be-pitied individual undertake to drive the creature, and know that nobody, except the driver, can help tumultuous laughter. We have heard his melodious voice of song, and know that at it no one can help shuddering. We have ministered to his appetite, and know that we could not help grieving at the insufficiency of all human exertions to satisfy an appetite that never ceases craving. Now compare this animal—would that we could say the race was nearly extinct—compare this sort of creature with one of the best breeds now in public favor—the Berkshire, or Mackay, or China, the Moco or the Byfield. Look at the short, slender legs, the small bones, the well placed head, the deep chest, the straight, broad, flat back, the full quarters, the fine grained flesh, the great aptitude to fatten, the cleanliness of his habits, the absence of noise, the increased weight given him at a less expense and in shorter time.

In point of fact, swine are like all other animals in this respect. Within one hundred years past, horses, cows, oxen and sheep, have been doubled in size, beauty, and in value. As far as the matter has been attended to, the same thing holds true of swine. Good farmers—scientific men—have bettered the race. It has been done by judicious crossing of different breeds, by careful nurture, by management, by attention to their food, and their pens and yards. No man need now have a bad or poor hog. He may obtain a good animal of a choice breed. He may produce more pork, of a better quality, and at a less expense than formerly. Good economy now requires him to look as carefully at the animal he is purchasing, as he would look at any other class of stock; and with reference to something like the following class of points: 1st. The purchaser should look for a breed of purity of blood, which fattens readily on little food, matures early. 2. The head should be small, and short, and sprightly; the chest deep and broad; the ribs arched; the neck short and thick, well set with bristles; the limbs small and fine boned; the bristles soft like hair; the ears generally small and erect; the legs short; the quarters full; the skin soft and elastic. 3. The carcass should be round, full and compact, possessing lateral extension and a length in proportion to this.

But the selection of animals according to these or other equally good rules, is not all. It is in fact but a small part of the battle. Next comes for our consideration, in order to gain the end at which we aim, the whole matter of economic management. There is a matter of food; whether it shall be cooked by steaming; of what it shall consist; and what particular articles of food make the animals thrive most. Then again how much work shall they be required to do; what time should be spent in the fattening, and at what season of the year should it commence. Should our swine be kept in pens or yards; and in what kind of pens or yards, and what is the most economical plan of a piggery? In what way can these animals make the most manure, and what substances should be given them on which to work? And what number of animals should a farmer raise? Upon these topics your committee do not design to enlarge at this time. There is a vast amount of information existing all around us, which any one so disposed may easily learn. The matter of management is better understood than any other part of the subject. Your committee will only say in regard to the last item, that the best rule they can lay down for determining the number of swine any farmer should keep, is the following: the poorer the farm, the larger the number of hogs; because the poorer the farm is, the greater need is there of the regenerating power of the pig-sty.

The important part of the subject yet remains behind; and the one which your committee most desire to urge upon the attention of the society and all the farmers of Middlesex; they mean the great advantage of the rearing of hogs as a mere agent in the cultivation of the farm. We are so situated that the raising of pork as a staple produce is not of much consequence in itself. We are near the great market of New England; we have extensive markets in our midst, so that all the surplus produce which we can raise, of what sort or nature soever, can be at once and easily disposed of. We are highly favored in this respect. The problem of a Middlesex farmer is how he can raise the greatest quantity of surplus produce; how he can make his land most productive; how he can fertilize his sterile uplands, and bring into use his wet lowlands.

It has been said, time and again, and always accompanied by some expression of regret, that we have not so productive lands as the fertile prairies of the West.—Your committee do not agree with this. Our lands may not be so easily cultivated as these same prairie and meadow lands. But they are as productive. The rough, rocky hills of New England, tilled by hard knocks and hard digs, by the pouring sweat of an energetic man's brow, cannot be beat in quantity of produce. The largest crops of any and every kind of produce raised in the two sections, have been raised here on our hills and in our swamps. We have much poor land that may be made good, and much good land that is thought to be poor. The problem is, how to render both as productive as they may be made.

We all understand the agents to be used in working out the problem. We must manure our uplands and drain our swamps. How shall we do this? The farmers cry out, "We can't manure; we don't make enough, and we are not able to purchase." Friends, you can manure: you have each of you peat bogs or pig-styes, or if you have not peat bogs, you have swamp mud, which answers equally well. Your committee are firm in the opinion that these are the two agents by which our hill-sides and our valleys are to be made gardens, and to wave with the luxuriant grain, or to pour forth in profusion the succulent and nourishing root.

The great value of peat is just beginning to be understood by us. It has long existed in profusion on our farms. We have begun to find out its value as a fuel, and in getting it out of its native swamps for that purpose, we have been surprised to find the unsightly and sterile swamp start into life, and pour into our granaries and barns greater quantities of produce from a single acre, than we have been able to raise on any other land. This of course suggests an analysis of the mud of which the swamp is composed; and on such analysis we find that there is more fertilizing vegetable nourishment in this than in any other soil. It has been drained from the hill sides through a long succession of years: it is, in fact, so to speak, the concentrated essence of the fertilizing qualities of soils. Now as it has been drained from the uplands we seek to restore it to the same place from its present situation where it is in excess; and by the process, on the principle that an excess is as bad as a deficiency of any fertilizing quality in a soil, we make both portions much better.

There is not now time to state the abundant facts which exist and which prove the proposition that peat compost—which is to say, peat decomposed and mixed with some portion of stable manure, is as powerful a manure and as profitable as stable manure, or any other, except, perhaps, bone manure, poudrette and urate, and we know many farmers who much prefer it as an economical manure, to these latter substances.

This does not rest on theory. Examine many farms which are in our county and their manure beds and compost heaps. Read the analysis of peat and remarks on peat compost, by Drs. Dana and Jackson. Read the Agricultural Reports of the Commissioners of Massachusetts, Maine and Rhode Island. Collect all the facts which are existing, and you must have the same opinion. Your committee will content themselves with a single statement of a fact which they know to be correct. By the entreaties of a distinguished chemist and agriculturist, a farmer in Rhode Island was induced to make trial of this compost. He proceeded as follows. In the spring he got out his peat mud, which was of a good quality, and mixed it with common stable manure, in the proportion of four loads of the mud to two of the manure, putting in the heap just lime enough to make the whole fer-

ment and decompose. In proper time this was worked over twice. It was applied in the manuring of a field of corn, which field was of the same elevation, the same exposure, and the same nature of soil throughout. The gentleman with this manured in equal quantities and in the same fashion as the rest of the piece of ground, a few rows running through the centre of the field, each way, so that they formed a cross. The rest of the piece received good stable compost. When the corn was setting its ears, you could stand, (in the words of the farmer,) a quarter of a mile off, and distinguish these particular rows from the others by their greater height and deeper color. At the harvesting, these same rows produced something like a quarter more corn than any equal portion of any other part of the field. The experiment was regarded in that neighborhood as most wonderful and entirely decisive.

Your committee state the great value of peat compost as a fact. They believe that it is to be the regenerating agent of all our sterile fields. But they ask no one to believe likewise on the committee's authority. They only desire full examination of the subject.

Assume it however, as a truth, and of how great importance becomes the knowledge of the best ways of reducing their substance to a manure! It may be done in two ways—by the use of lime, or by the agency of the pig-sty. Now lime with us, is rather an expensive article, and although we had better use it than not have our compost; yet if we can produce its effects without any outlay of money, on our own means, why, according to Poor Richard, we shall have done the best. Now swine, the working hogs of the piggery, are this agent. The peat mud may be entirely and perfectly decomposed, by being thrown into the pig pen, by being worked over by the industrious occupant thereof, and mixed with the urine and wash of the pen. And what is the result that we have attained by this? An increased, greatly increased quantity of excellent manure, with which to fertilize our uplands, and an improvement of our peaty, boggy swamps, which have heretofore only been a terror and useless.

Your committee would desire to enlarge upon this fact and to give copious illustrations. They must content themselves with two remarks: 1st, that by the proper attention to breed, &c., which we have mentioned in the former part of the report, our hogs will pay for their keeping by their pork, thus leaving all the manure they have made as the farmer's profit. There are scores of farmers in Middlesex whose experience, whose accurate kept account books, prove this assertion beyond the shadow of doubt. 2d: That we find all our most successful farmers in this region keeping a large number of hogs—bestowing much care on their management, and manufacturing manure in the way we have mentioned. The only wonder is that their notorious example has not been more generally followed; as it is now a truth that wherever you find a large piggery, you find a productive, profitable farm. There is much truth in that old maxim which we have all heard, which says, "show me a man's hog pen, and I will tell you what sort of a man he is."

In leaving this highly important subject, your committee feel constrained to bring to the attention of the farmers of Middlesex, a book by H. W. Ellsworth, published in Boston about a year since, [by Weeks, Jordan & Co.] entitled "The American Swine Breeder, a Practical Treatise on the Selection, Rearing and Fattening of Swine." It contains a mass of valuable information, which as far as we know, can be found no where else. No purchaser will ever regret its purchase money.

Respectfully submitted, by

A. H. NELSON, for the Committee."

RARE VEGETABLE.—Mr. John Michell, whose uncommon success in the culture of fruit, flowers, and vegetables, has often challenged our editorial commendation, has entitled himself to the credit of introducing a new vegetable into our horticulture. He exhibited to us yesterday a fine specimen of the *Yam Eassicot*, or St. Domingo potatoe, raised in open air, in his garden on the Neck. This potatoe grows on a rich luxuriant vine, with large and beautiful heart shaped leaves, the vine itself, and not the root, bearing the fruit. We are told by Mr. M. that the potatoe when cooked exhibits a bright gamboge color, and is superior in flavor to the Irish potatoe. Mr. M. has also succeeded in raising this new vegetable from the seed—the common mode of planting it being by cuttings of the fruit.—*Charleston Courier.*

STRAWBERRIES.

Hovey's Seedling. This is the name of a strawberry which originated in 1834, by C. M. Hovey, Editor of the *Magazine of Horticulture* at Boston. It is the result of cross fertilization. It has now had a trial of three years, and each season, it has drawn the premium of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society! The editor says in his advertisement, "Gentlemen acquainted with all the other varieties cultivated in this country, have seen the bed in full bearing, and they unhesitatingly pronounce it to be the largest, handsomest, best flavored, most productive, and hardy variety, they have ever seen." Plants are offered at \$5 a dozen.

As some of our readers may obtain them, or other fine kinds at this season, we will offer a few words of advice in regard to planting.

Choose a spot so dry that wheat would not be drawn out by the frost; and then having prepared the hole, spread the roots, packing fine earth among them and on them in the firmest manner with the hand. When the earth is all filled in, press it down all round the plant with the foot, as closely and firmly as possible, so that water cannot lodge there, to expand into ice, and to draw up the plant from its bed. Even the plant itself may be trodden on, heavily; but be careful that there is no depression of the surface round it, to retain the water. For want of this precaution, we have lost many, in times past, but none since we adopted this method, though we have set out strawberry plants in winter, when the weather was open.

Bear in mind however, that all plants that lose a part of their roots in taking up, will be more tender than such as remain undisturbed; and that some covering to protect them from sharp frosts will be proper. We know of nothing better for this purpose than the branches of evergreens.—*New Gen. Farmer.*

ASPARAGUS.

From the *London Horticultural Magazine.*

Treatise on an Improved and cheap Method of Cultivating Asparagus. By Ninian Niven, Landscape-Gardener, late Curator of Royal Dublin Society's Botanic Garden, Glasnevin, Author of the "Botanic Garden companion." Pamph. 12 mo. pp 13. Dublin, 1839.

About nine years ago, Mr. Niven began to pay attention to the culture of asparagus, from being situated in a place where, previously to his management, the crop had always failed. He adopted as a principle the enriching of the surface-soil and the encouragement of the surface feeding roots, in opposition to the usual practice of deep trenching and deep manuring. We can easily conceive that the result of this would be earlier and better flavored heads; but Mr. Niven also found that the produce of cultivation on the surface-feeding principle was even more bulky than that of watery or deep preparation of feeding.

Mr. Niven planted in rows.—The surface of the soil to be planted with asparagus is enriched with half-rotten leaves and rotten hot-bed dung, to the depth of 3 in. to which is added, where it can be obtained, a stratum of seaweed. Before planting, the ground is laid up in ridges 4 ft. apart and the roots of the plants are "set down on the little ridge of saddle prepared for them, as a man sits upon horseback;" a person following with a harrow full of sand, which, with the spade, he "lays over the roots and crowns, about an inch thick, observing to tread successively both sides of each line as he proceeds, with one foot, to firm the sand to the plants, so to secure them from the action of the air, until the process of planting is concluded, when a second and final covering of about 4 in.—of rich compost of dung and rotten leaves is to be put over the ridges or lines, which is to be firmly trodden to the line of plants as before. A small portion of original surface between the rows may then be thrown up with the spade, right and left, dressing nearly between every two lines as you proceed, and the process of planting, which is exceedingly simple, is finished." (p. 22.)—The produce of two rows, treated in this manner, Mr. Niven has found "fully equal in quantity to any one bed with three rows on it, besides being much superior in quality."

The plants appear growing out of elevated ridges; and in May, when the shot grass mowing begins, a portion of grass is shaken in between the rows so as to fill the hollow space quite to the necks of the plants.—This supplies nourishment and retains moisture while the slight degree of fermentation which takes place, heats the soil and stimulates the roots. When the shoots come up, they

are thinned by cutting away the weakest, "so that by the end of the first season, not more than two, or at least three, shoots are left to grow to maturity on each plant. Proper attention to the training of asparagus, in the first instant, immediately after planting, during the first and second years, and afterwards also in cutting for use, is of essential importance towards the future welfare of the plant." Mr. Niven's object is to leave a supply of strong shoots regularly over the bed in order that the buds formed at the base of those shoots may be strong and fit to throw up vigorous heads next year.

We may here observe that the practice of the market gardeners in the neighborhood of London is, to cut over every shoot, whether small or large, up to a certain day in June—after which the heaps are left untouched till the time for winter dressing.—This, it would appear, is found to be the most profitable mode for a market-gardener, because he sorts his heads into three sizes, and finds a demand for each; whereas the private gentleman's gardener can send no head to table that is not large and finely grown.

But to return to Mr. Niven's practice.—In November, when the tops having become yellow are cut over, the crown of the ridge is reduced a little with the hand, and about 4 in. of sea or "rabbit" sand is laid over the line of plants, while rotten dung leaves, and sea sand are slightly stirred into the soil between the ridges. But it is needless to go farther into routine culture.—Suffice it to say, that Mr. Niven has fully established the superior advantages of surface culture, which, had the subject been duly reflected on, might have been foreseen. The same principle is now being very generally applied to the culture of every description of useful plant, and more especially to the culture of fruit trees. In short, the subsoil is beginning to be considered as chiefly useful as a reservoir of water, and the surface soil as a store-house of food.

We are glad to find Mr. Niven disapproving of cutting the heads of asparagus a few inches below the surface; "for what useful purpose this is done," he says, "we are at a loss to conceive, inasmuch as the white or blanched part of the grass is so usually hard and stringy as to be scarcely fit for use; whereas, by allowing the heads to grow the proper length above the surface, say about 8 in. or so, they will not only still be compact, but the whole of the grass will be tender and eatable." (p. 27.)

BLIGHT IN FRUIT TREES.

Observation upon the Blight in Fruit Trees, with an Account of a Method of preventing the disease. By J. A. LAZELL, Columbus Horticultural Garden, Columbus, Ohio.

Much has been written on the subject of blight in fruit trees, but more particularly of the pear trees. I have lost some fine trees by that disease, and the last, when loaded with fruit. It is so destructive to the pear tree in some sections of the country, that its culture is almost given up.

A friend of mine informed me, some time since, that he had discovered the cause of, and the remedy for, the blight. The remedy is so simple that it should be known by every body, whether the cause is or is not understood. He stated that he had repeatedly arrested the disease, and saved trees most violently attacked, simply by opening the soil around the stems, and denuding the tree of a considerable portion of its roots. The cause seems to be a superabundant flow of sap. I had come to that conclusion previous to the communication of my esteemed friend, from the examination I made of the last tree I lost by the blight.

When I first discovered the tree was attacked with the blight, I followed the recommendation of Mr. Lowell, and sawed off all the limbs below the appearance of the disease, and I in vain searched for the "*Scolytus pyra*," or any other insect which could possibly have caused the disease in my tree.

The limbs so sawed off were very soon attacked again, and the whole tree down to the bole, except a graft of another variety, was in a few weeks dead. The graft alluded to still lived, and I have scions growing in another tree, in fine health, set the next spring, taken from that branch of the dead tree. Anxious to discover the cause of the blight, and suspecting there might be a defect at the root, I had the root carefully dug up, and, to my surprise, more numerous and finer roots I never observed on a pear tree.

These facts established in my mind the theory that the

blight is caused by a too great flow of sap. I account for the preservation of the graft, by supposing there was an obstruction to a superabundant flow of sap, where the graft was joined, or, possibly, from a difference of texture between the two. If when the sap flows in too great a quantity to the branches, it becomes vitiated and causes the blight, as I believe it does; I am not scientific enough to explain the *modus operandi*.

My friend informed me that he intended to publish an account of his discovery, and promised to send me a copy. I have heard nothing of his having done so. Although I have not had an opportunity to test the efficacy of the remedy proposed, so great is my confidence in the gentleman who has, and it being so consonant with my own views on the subject, that I do not hesitate to recommend its trial to all who may have trees thus affected.

Your friend, JOHN A. LAZELL.
Columbus, Ohio, Sept., 1840. *Magazine of Horticulture.*

CUTTING UP CORN—AS PRACTISED IN KENTUCKY.

As this is the proper season for cutting up corn, it will not be out of place to say something upon that subject, and as I suppose many will see it that have not seen the operation performed, I shall try to give such directions as will enable any person to do it.

The instrument used, is a knife called a corn knife with us. They are made out of a piece of a scythe blade, about two feet long, having a shank put to it so as to put on a wooden handle.

Take the eighth row of corn and follow it through the field and tie the tops of the eighth and ninth hills with the corresponding hills in the seventh row. This is done by bending the tops and twisting them together. Then tie every sixteenth and seventeenth hill with the corresponding hills in the seventh row, as before, and follow this row through the field tying every sixteenth and seventeenth hills with their corresponding ones, always counting the seventeenth hill as the first one of the sixteen. Then take the twenty-fourth row, which is the sixteenth row from the one last tied, and follow it through the field tying it in the same manner with the twenty-third. The object of these ties is to afford a support to the cut corn, and to have the shocks of a size. Experience has proved that sixteen hills square is the best size for the shocks.

Having tied the field, the cutters each take two rows, and holding the corn with one arm they at a single blow cut the corn in a hill about a foot from the ground and throw four hills together for the greater convenience of the person who follows and sets the corn up against the ties. The butts are bent out only enough to make it stand, and it is put equally on all sides.

The corn should not be cut until the ear is hard, and the green color has left the shuck. The great error with those who have but little experience, is cutting too green. If cut too green, the fodder moulds and the ear is sometimes injured, more especially when there is rainy damp weather shortly after it is cut.

After the corn is cut and set in shocks, if it is intended to be fed to beef cattle, it is left until used. One shock, which with us usually contains about five bushels of corn is given every morning to every ten cattle. If it is intended for stock cattle, after we have put in our small grain, the corn is husked out and the stalks again set up. Some put two shocks together after shucking it. This fodder is fed two shocks a day for every ten cattle, and is better food for them than the best hay. Some give more and some less than the above allowance. Corn can be harvested in this way with more ease than any other, it affords more food for stock, and puts the field in the best situation for sowing it down in small grain.

SAMUEL D. MARTIN.

Near COLBYVILLE, Ky., Sept. 25. *Ky. Far.*

CURE FOR "DISEASES IN POULTRY."—*Messrs. Thomas & Bateman*—In answer to the inquiry of Mr. H. in your last paper, I would state that the disease mentioned is what we called the *croup*, in the south of England. My poultry have been affected with it in this country as well as in that. The remedy I adopt is a very simple, and at the same time a very effectual one. I have never known it fail of a cure. It is this:—open the mouth of the chicken and pour down its throat a tea-spoonful of sweet oil, (other oil, or melted lard, will answer.)

Yours, &c., WM. LEAVER.
Poultneyville, Wayne Co., N. Y.—*New Gen. Far.*

POITOU ASSES.

Maplewood, Oct. 30, 1840.

Dear Sir:—In the fall of 1835, I travelled in France from Paris to Bordeaux, and was much struck by the teams of large and heavy mules, which I saw as I advanced towards the latter place, drawing road wagons, laden with the wines and fruits of the South. Upon making some enquiry, I ascertained that they were begotten upon large Normandy or Brittany mares by a distinct race of asses peculiar to the old Province of Poitou, and not to be found anywhere else. The mules appeared to me of a description peculiarly suited for draught. Unlike those descended from Maltese asses, with which I was acquainted in Kentucky, they had large bones, heavy bodies and thick tails like horses. If the Maltese mules have more action and beauty, and are better calculated for the saddle and harness, these, it seemed to me, had more strength and constitution, and would probably suit better the plough and the dray. If the first would suit mountainous countries better, the latter might perhaps answer best in wet and low lands. At all events, I thought it worthy of an experiment to ascertain if Kentucky might not be benefitted by the introduction of this new race. I was of opinion that possibly the cross with our part blooded mares would produce an animal well fitted for the work of drays and plantations, and that even our old breeds of asses might be benefitted by an infusion of blood from this sturdy stock of France.

Acting upon these views, I selected a male and two females of the best that could be had, and had them shipped to New York. The male—a noble animal of the kind—and the lesser of the females died at sea, in a storm. The remaining jennet I have now in my possession. Not discouraged by this accident, my father (H. Clay) and myself, sent an order to France for more, and received through the American Consul at Havre, six animals of this stock—two males and four females.

We have had them now for several years, and though the experiment with them is not complete, it wears a promising aspect. Certain it is, that the French mule, bred as before stated, is larger than the mule of America, and to judge by appearance, much stronger and more capable of work. But it may be that its superiority in these respects is due in part to the dam. This will be tested in a short time, and if it turns out to be the case, it indicates the necessity of a double improvement, in the ass and in the farm mare.

It may interest some of your readers to know that the Normandy horse is somewhat above the medium size, generally of dull colors—frequently roan, heavy in the neck and crest, with a straight shoulder, good back, heavy quarters and wide across the hips. They are fine but not handsome horses, capable of much work, docile and not dainty in their habits, of sufficient courage and iron constitutions. They are fit for almost any work. They pull the French diligences at the rate of six or seven miles an hour, or a post-chaise much faster—frequently travelling in a short gallop. By officers who served in the Peninsula war, I was informed that they excelled for cavalry and artillery purposes—especially towards the winding up of a campaign—the sleek and beautiful horses which were sent from England.

My object in writing this note is to preserve in your valuable paper, the memory of the importation mentioned above, as it may hereafter be interesting to the Breeders of Kentucky.

With the best wishes for your success in the noble cause to which you have devoted your energies,

I remain, faithfully,

Your friend,

Kentucky Far.

HENRY CLAY, Jun.

PERIOD OF GESTATION IN COWS.

One of the most satisfactory experiments relating to the subject, on record, is the one made by Earl Spencer, and the particulars of which are given in the second number of the English Agricultural Society's Journal.

The table given contains the results in the case of seven hundred and sixty-four cows, and the following statements abridged from the paper, will exhibit some of the most important of the details:

First. It appears that the period of gestation varied from 220 days to 313 days; or no less than 90 days. Lord Spencer was, however, unable to rear any calves produced under 242 days. All under 260 days, and over 300, he thinks are decidedly premature, or irregular.

Second. As 314 cows calved before the 283th day, and

310 after the 285th day, the average period of gestation must be considered as between 284 and 285 days; although the time stated in the work on Cattle by the London Society states it at 270 days.

Third. It appears, that omitting those considered as premature or irregular, the cows whose period of gestation did not exceed 286 days, produced 233 cow calves, and of bull calves 234; while from those whose period exceeded 286 days, the cow calves were only 90, and the number of bull calves was 152. This certainly gives some support to the opinion so prevalent among farmers, that when a cow exceeds the usual time, the produce will be a bull calf.

Fourth. There were 7 cases of twin cow calves; 5 cases of twin bull calves; and 11 cases of twin cow and bull calves. Earl Spencer has never had a case in which the sexes were different, in which the heifer was a breeding one; they have uniformly been what are termed *free martins*. The cattle of which the above record has been kept, are the pure improved short horn breed, and one of the finest herds in Great Britain.

USE OF MULBERRY LEAVES.—In addition to the ordinary use of Mulberry leaves for feeding silk worms, I have fed them to cattle, sheep and hogs, and they are all fond of them, and I have no hesitation in saying, they will not only keep upon them, but thrive fast. The *Morus Multicaulis* leaves are the kind I have tried, and I am satisfied Europeans pursue the proper plan, when they gather and cure them for their oxen in winter.

INDIA.—An impulse towards India, and the great capabilities of improvement in our possessions in that part of the world, seems to be taking place among the commercial interest of the City, and when once this is the case, every one who is aware of the enterprise of British merchants knows that some practical effect is sure very soon to follow it. The subjects of cochineal and of Sea Island cotton have been already before the public, as articles of commerce to which that enterprise might with advantage be directed, by introducing them into cultivation in India, and we have now some facts to state, communicated by a correspondent who is evidently conversant with the subject, respecting an important change which is now actually in progress in the cultivation, by English hands, of the "Sunderbunds." This vast extent of forest he describes as intersected by the various mouths of the Ganges, and as containing, according to the last survey, made by order of the Bengal Government, 879,000 beggahs, (which means nearly the same as 'acres') of land. Certain Europeans who have had allotments of the territory appointed to them within the last twelve years, have undertaken to cultivate it, several officers in the East India Company's pilot service having gone to a great expense in disforestation, draining, and embanking their appropriated lands. Several overgrown with weeds, and several relics of fences and pagodas were discovered by these, showing that at one period the 'Sunderbunds,' were both cultivated and (perhaps numerously) populated. It is supposed that the tract in the forest was inundated at some remote time by an outburst in the Bay of Bengal, the waters of which overwhelmed the island of Sauger about nine years ago. Tigers, wild boars, and other beasts of prey were at first in great plenty upon the lands allotted these gentlemen; but they retired into the interior of the forest as the jungles were cut down, the lands were laid open, and the colonies increased. In four years they succeeded in bringing about 7,000 "beggahs" of rich land into cultivation, and that to a degree that was highly satisfactory. Rice, millet, indigo, and tobacco (including the Virginian, Maryland, and Persian kinds,) were all equally successful. Mustard, potatoes, and various hems and flaxes, thrive exceedingly well in some parts, as also many European vegetables, the seeds of which were imported into Calcutta. It is supposed that the soil would return one hundred fold if sufficiently cultivated.—London Times.

PROTRACTED VITALITY OF SEED.—Without admitting such doubtful cases as those of seeds preserved in mummies having germinated, there are many instances of seminal longevity about which there can be no doubt. Books contain an abundance of instances of plants having suddenly sprung up from the soil obtained from deep excavations, where the seeds must be supposed to have been buried for ages. Professor Henslow says that in the fens of Combridgeshire, after the surface has been drained and

the soil ploughed, large crops of black and white mustard invariably appears. Miller mentions a case of *Plantago Psylli* having sprung from the soil of an ancient ditch which was emptied at Chelsea, although the plant had never been seen in the memory of man. De Candolle says that M. Gerardia succeeded in raising kidney beans from seeds at least a hundred years old, taken out of the herbarium of Tournefort; and I have myself raised raspberry plants from seeds found in an ancient coffin, in a barrow in Dorsetshire, which seeds, from the coins and other relics met with near them, may be estimated to have been sixteen or seventeen hundred years old.—Hartford Courant.

The greatest of men have been trained up to "work with their hands."—If there is an encouraging sentence in the English language, it is the above. God ordained that man should live by 'the sweat of his face,' and intelligence can breathe and live only in a being of an active life. Aikenside, the author of *The Pleasures of Imagination*, was a butcher until twenty-one, and first took to study from being confined to his room, by the fall of a cleaver. Marshal Ney was the son of a cooper; Roger Sherman, Allen Cunningham Gifford, were shoe makers; Sir William Herschell was a fifer boy; Franklin a printer's devil; Ferguson a shepherd; Ben Johnson was a bricklayer; James Monroe the son of a bricklayer; Gen. Knox was the son of a book-binder; Gen Green a blacksmith; Gen Morgan, a wagoner; Burns a plough boy; Bloomfield was a farmer; Frazier, a stone cutter; Crabbe and Ceates apothecaries; Sir Wm. Blackstone was the son of a silk mercer, and a posthumous child.—*The Agriculturist*.

THE SUGAR CROP.—Through the polite attention of a mercantile house in this city, we are enabled to place before our readers, the following extract from the letter of a highly respectable house in New Orleans, dated on the 15th inst.—*Louisville Journal*.

"The sugar crop will not be as abundant as that of last year. Owing to the drought in the spring, the canes have been retarded in their maturity, and as yet only two planters have begun to boil, and they were compelled to stop, the juice being too green. It is computed that at least 20 thousand hhd. less will be made this season. Orders are already in hands in this city from the Eastern markets; but at what limits we cannot say, as nothing of consequence will appear of the new crop before five or six weeks."

THE TOBACCO TRADE.—There were but few transactions in our market last week, and the business season appears to be nearly over. The inspections have materially fallen off within the two last weeks; but the planters have realized a substantial consideration for their labors of the last year. Whether it be in the abundance of the crop, or the prices at which it has been disposed of, or both—it has been such an epoch as does not happen often in the life of a tobacco planter. Lyford states that the number of hogheads of Maryland tobacco, which have been inspected at the four state warehouses in this city, since the 1st of January, 1840, amounts to 30,371; besides 7361 of Ohio; 287 of Virginia; 364 of Kentucky, and 12 of Pennsylvania—making a total of 38,915 hogheads. The number of hogheads shipped from the 1st of October, 1840, to foreign ports, amounted to 42,488.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

	HAR.	V. B.	H. maj.	V. B. maj.
Connecticut,	8		31,212	24,888
Maryland,	10		33,529	28,754
Pennsylvania,	30		144,018	143,675
Rhode Island,	4		5,213	3,263
New Hampshire,		7	25,483	31,909
Massachusetts,	14		18,331	maj.
Maine,	10		about 750	"
Ohio,	21		" 25,000	"
Kentucky,	15		" 22,500	"
Indiana,	9		" 10,000	"
Vermont,	7		" 10,000	"
Michigan,	3		" 2,000	"
Georgia,	11		" 8,000	"
Louisiana,	5		" 2,500	"
Tennessee,	15		" 10,000	"
Delaware,	3		" 1,050	"
Virginia,		23	"	1,200
New Jersey,	8		" 2,000	"
New York,	42		" 13,000	"

North Carolina, Illinois and Mississippi, from the returns received, have no doubt gone for Harrison and Tyler, by decisive majorities.—From Alabama, the result of one (Mobile) county is received, majority for Harrison 432, being a gain of 334 since August. But little is heard from Missouri, and nothing from Arkansas, both of which have probably gone for V. Buren.—South Carolina votes by legislature next week.

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT—NOVEMBER.

Dahlias should all be taken up immediately, if not already done. Place the roots in a dry shed, where there is no danger of frost, so that most of the earth may be shaken from the roots, when they may be placed in the cellar, frame, or under the stage of the green-house. See that the labels are put on so as not to get misplaced.

Tulips and hyacinths should be planted this month; the earlier the better.

Tiger and white lilies may now be planted out.

Tuberose, amaryllises, and other tender bulbs, not taken up, should be attended to immediately.

Ixias, sparaxis, &c., not potted, should now be attended to.

Oxalis bowiei may now be planted for a succession of flowers.

Hardy perennial plants.—All transplanting should be finished this month.

Verbenas should be placed in frames, or in the green-house, on the approach of severe cold.

Azaleas should be sparingly watered during November and December.

Camellias not attended to, as stated in our last, should not be neglected any longer, if possible. The seeds should be looked after, and carefully saved.

Roses, from layers or cuttings, should be repotted, and the plants headed down: cuttings may now be put in, and they will make good plants by spring. Tender roses in the open garden should be covered up, if cold weather ensues.

Chrysanthemums will need liberal supplies of water, while they are flowering.

Ranunculuses should be planted this month. See our directions at p. 416.

Panies may yet be replanted with success.

Annual seeds, such as rocket larkspurs and others, may be planted this month, if forgotten in October.

Annals, for flowering in the green-house, should be taken up from the border, where they may have come up from self-sown seeds.—*Mag. of Horticulture.*

ECONOMY IN A FAMILY.—There is nothing which goes so far towards placing young people beyond the reach of poverty, as economy in the management of their domestic affairs. It matters not whether a man furnish little or much for his family, if there is a leakage in his kitchen or in the parlor, it runs away he knows not how, and that demon waste cries more, like the horse-leech's daughter, until he that provided has no more to give. It is the husband's duty to bring into the house, and it is the duty of the wife to see that nothing goes wrongfully out of it—not the least article, however unimportant in itself,—to establish a precedent: nor under any pretence, for it opens the door for ruin to stalk in, and he seldom leaves an opportunity unimproved. A man gets a wife to look after his affairs, and to assist him in his journey through life, to educate and prepare his children for a proper station in life, and not to dissipate his property. The husband's interest should be the wife's care, and her greatest ambition carry her no farther than his welfare or happiness, together with that of her children. This should be her sole aim, and the theatre of her exploits in the bosom of her family, where she may do as much towards making a fortune as he can in the work shop or the counting room. It is not the money earned that makes a man wealthy—it is what he saves from his earnings. A good and prudent husband makes a deposit of the fruits of his labor with his best friend; and if the friend be not true to him, what has he to hope? If he dare not place confidence in the companion of his bosom, where is he to place it? A wife acts not for herself only, but she is the agent of many she loves, and she is bound to act for their good and not for her own gratification. Her husband's good is the end to which she should aim—his approbation is her reward. Self-gratification in dress, or indulgence in appetite, or more company than his purse can well entertain, are equally pernicious.—The first adds vanity to extravagance—the second fastens a Doctor's bill to a long Butcher's account—and the latter brings intemperance, the worst of all evils, in its train.—*Sunbury American.*

Lamb Dressed with Rice.—Half roast a small fore quarter of lamb; cut it into steaks, season them with a little salt and pepper; lay them into a dish, and pour in a little water. Boil a pound of rice with a blade or two or

mace; strain it, and stir in a good piece of fresh butter, and a little salt, add also the greater part of the yolks of four eggs beaten; cover the lamb with the rice, and with a feather put over it remainder of the beaten eggs. Bake it in an oven till it has acquired a light brown color.

Lamb Pie the German way.—Cut a quarter of lamb into pieces, and lard them with small lardons of bacon, seasoned with salt, pepper, cloves, nutmeg, and a bay-leaf; add fat bacon pounded, small onions, nutmeg, and sweet herbs; put these into the pie, and let it bake for three hours; when baked, cut it open, skim off all the fat and serve hot.

Lamb, to Roast or Boil.—A quarter of an hour is generally allowed to each pound of meat; a leg of lamb of five pounds will therefore take an hour and a quarter to roast or boil, the other joints in the same proportion; serve either with salad, pickles, brocoli, cauliflowers, string beans, peas, potatoes, or cucumbers, raw or stewed.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Centre Market.—Butter, print, 28a37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb.; do. roll, 20a25.—Eggs, per dozen, 25 cents.—Turkeys, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents to \$1.50.—Geese, 50a75 cts.—Chickens, per pair, 37a50 cents.—do. dozen, \$2.50.—Ducks, per pair, 50a75 cents; do. wild, red heads, 75 cts.; bald heads, do. 50 cents.—Rabbits, per pair, 25a37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts.—Roasting Pigs, 62a\$1.00.—Pig, per qr. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Mutton, 37a50.—Veal, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$. Beef, \$4.50 per cwt.—Potatoes, peck, 16a18 $\frac{1}{2}$; do. sweet, 18a25.—Turnips, 8a12 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Apples, 16a25; per bbl. \$1.50a75.—Cabbages, per hundred, \$3a\$4.—Beets, 64 cents per bunch.—Cellery 8a12 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.—Radishes, 3a6 $\frac{1}{2}$, do.—Onions, peck, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.—Corn Meal per cwt. \$1.25.—Buckwheat do. Philadelphia, \$3.50.—Butchers' Meats—Beef, 41a10 cents.—Pork 9.—Mutton, 41a5.—Sausages 9a10.

Wood.—Hickory, per cord, \$5.50. Oak Wood, \$4.00a4.25. Pine do. \$3.00a3.25.

Cattle.—An unusually large number of Beef Cattle were offered on Monday at the drove yards, and the sales were large and at about the same rate as for several weeks past. Of 1300 head that were offered, about 800 were taken by the packers and city butchers at prices ranging from \$4.25 for inferior, to \$6 per 100 lbs. for strictly prime quality. The sales of good stock averaged about \$5 per 100 lbs. There has been a tolerably fair supply of Live Hogs in market during the week, and sales have been generally made at \$6.25 to \$6.37 per 100 lbs. Some lots of Killed Hogs have reached the market, and a sale of a parcel of superior quality, suitable for family use, was made this morning at \$6 per 100 lbs.

Cotton.—Sales of Louisiana at 11 cents, and of Petersburg at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 11 cents.

Cloverseed.—Is very dull, and sales of strictly prime Pennsylvania have been made from stores with difficulty at \$5 per bushel. We quote good to prime at \$4.75 a \$5.

Flax Seed.—The wagon price is \$1 and the store price \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ and very dull.

Peas.—A cargo of black eye has been sold this week at \$1.50 per bushel.

Beans.—Sales at \$1.60 per bushel.

Molasses.—Prime New Orleans is worth 32 cts.—none here in first hands.

Provisions.—The transactions in all descriptions of Provisions this week have been small, and our quotations, in the absence of actual sales, are merely nominal. A small sale of Mess Pork was made in the early part of the week at \$16.75. Prime is held at \$14 without sales. Retail sales of Beef are making at the following rates, viz: Mess at 13: No. 1 at \$11, and Prime at \$9. In old Western Bacon we are advised of but few transactions, and prices are unsteady. Sales of strictly prime Middlings were made on Monday at 10 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. The stock of new Baltimore cured Bacon is now pretty fair. Sales of two parcels of new Hams of prime quality were made this week at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and we are advised of sales of smaller parcels at 14 cents. We quote Middlings at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and Shoulders at 9 cents. Sales of New No. 1 Lard in kegs have been made at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents and of the same description in barrels at 10 to 11 cents according to condition. Of Glades Butter the stock of good is yet very small, but every day will now increase the receipts. Sales of No. 1, from stores at 18 cents: No. 2 at 16 cents, and No. 3 at 11 cents. Western is plenty and the price ranges from 6 to 11 cents according to quality and condition. No. 2 is held at 9 to 11 cents, and No. 3 at 6 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. The inspections of the week comprise 511 barrels Beef.

Sugars.—Sugars sell slowly, and the stocks are much reduced. Although the demand is light holders are firm in prices. At auction to-day 158 hhds. Porto Rico, cargo of schooner Girard, were sold at 7.05 a \$8.

Tobacco.—The receipts of both Maryland and Ohio, have fallen off considerably this week, and the assortments in market is quite small. Shippers having mostly filled their present orders, the demand for good Maryland has greatly subsided, and holders are compelled to submit to a trifling decline in order to effect sales. We do not, however, alter our quotations: Inferior and common \$4 a \$5.50; middling to good \$5.50 a \$7.50; good \$8 a \$8.50, and fine \$9 a \$13. Small

sales of Ohio are occasionally made, but as there is less demand sellers make a deduction to effect sales. We continue the quotations of last week, viz. Inferior and Common at \$4 a \$4.50; Middling \$5; Good \$5.50 a \$6.50; fine red and Wrappery \$8 a \$12; and fine yellow at \$7.50 a \$10. The inspections of the week comprise 394 hhds. Maryland, and 68 hhds. Ohio—total 462 hhds.

Wool.—Of the fine qualities of wool there is but a small stock in market. There is, however, a good supply of native and tub washed, and limited sales have been made of these descriptions at 32 to 34 cents.

Flour.—There have been but few transactions in Howard street to-day, and the store price without change. A sale of a limited parcel of good common brands was made this morning at \$4.94 on time with interest added, and we have heard of another sale at \$4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash. The ruling store price is however \$4.94, and the wagon price \$4.75.

We quote City Mills Flour at \$4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Susquehanna at \$4.94. Corn Meal, \$3 per bbl.

Grain.—There are large supplies of Wheat at market to-day, chiefly from Pennsylvania. The transactions of the day are but little short of 20,000 bushels. Early this morning sales of prime Pa. were made at 102c, afterwards at 101c, and later in the day at 100c. Other parcels were sold at 98 cents. We quote Md. red wheats at 75 to 98c for inferior to prime.

We quote Md. white Corn at 45a46c, and old yellow at 46c. We quote new Md. white at 40a41c, and new yellow at 42c—suitable for shipment. Sales of old Pennsylvania yellow to-day at 48 cents.

Sales of Pa. Rye to-day at 58c. We quote Md. at 50 cts. We quote Md. Oats at 28 to 29 cents.

Philadelphia, Nov. 13.—Sales of Cotton to about 200 bbls. Upland at 11c, a few sales New Orleans at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; the article is rather looking up, with small stock on hand. Cleared this week 101 bales for England. Flour and Meal is steady at about last week's prices; the export demand is moderate; sales of Brandywine superfine Flour at \$5.25; Pennsylvania Flour at \$5; bbls Brandywine Corn Meal at \$3; hhds do \$14; Pa. \$13 in hhds. and \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in bbls. Rye Flour \$3 1-8 per bbl. Pa. red Wheat is worth 100a103c, and sales prime Southern at 95a100c. The Liverpool packet of the 20th takes out 16,000 bushels. Rye 58a60c. Yellow Corn afloat is 50c, and white do 46c. Oats 25c. Clean St. Petersburg Hemp is held at \$255 from store, and Manila at \$1.55a1.60 per ton. Lead is firm at 54a54 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb. with very light stock on hand. We hear of no sales of Molasses worth reporting; prices are steady at former quotations. Tar is more plenty—sales of large bbls. at \$2; small do \$1.50. Soft Turpentine, sales of 200 bbls North County at \$2.31; Wilmington are held at \$2.50. Spirits Turpentine has advanced to 31a32c per gall. No change in Rosin or Varnish. Cleared this week 135 bbls. The demand for Provisions small, and prices declining; Mess Pork \$16a16 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bbl; Lard, new, 10a11c. There is but little call for Bacon, of which the stocks are very small. Butter in kegs 9a10c per lb. Sugars have been quiet this week; sales of St. Croix in hhds. and bbls. at 9a9 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb. The stock of box Sugars has been much reduced; sales made at last quotations. Sales Cloverseed at \$5 per bushel; Flaxseed \$1.20a1.25 per bushel. There is no Kentucky Tobacco in first hands, and the trade have barely a supply for home consumption. Sales from second hands of 50 hhds. at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 45 do fair at 7a8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb. Cleared this week 167 hhds. Moderate sales of Wool continue to be made by the dealers to manufacturers, at previous prices for foreign and domestic. Beef cattle at market 680; 200 left over; sales at 5a6 $\frac{1}{2}$; a few extra at 7c. Cows and Calves 230; sales at \$20a33.—all sold. Springers \$12a19. Dry Cows \$9a15. Hogs—460 at market, all sold at \$5a6 $\frac{1}{2}$; a few extra at \$6 $\frac{1}{2}$. Sheep—2700 at market; sales dull, with large surplus at \$1a2 $\frac{1}{2}$; extra \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Mobile, Nov. 7.—We are in daily expectation of an improvement in the rivers, and free receipts, when, and not before our market may be said to have fairly opened. We quote fair cotton 9a9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, when regularly classed. Receipts of the week 2,265 bales, and exports 670.

At Winchester, (Va.) Friday, Flour was \$4.25a4.30; grain 85c; Corn 45; Oats 30c.

New York, Nov. 14.—The Cotton market is firm, at 8a10 cts for Florida, 8a11 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Mobile, and 9a10 $\frac{1}{2}$ for N. Orleans. Dye Woods are, generally, scarce. No change in Hemp. Manila do is held at \$157.50, 6 mos. Missouri Pig Lead is less active. Molasses continues very dull. All descriptions of Naval Stores are wanted.—Sales Spirits Turpentine at 33c. Rice has sold at \$3.87a4, cash. Muscovado Sugars are scarce, and the demand moderate. Sales St. Croix at 9a9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Porto Rico 8a8 $\frac{1}{2}$; Cuba Muscovado 7a8; all 4 mos. Tobacco is quiet. Flour stands as it has for some days, \$4.94a5, for all descriptions of common Western. Ohio \$5a5 1-8.

New Orleans, Oct. 29.—The Sugar cane, I am sorry to report, yields so far poorly. It is the complaint generally that the cane will be very dry this year, and I am satisfied that the crops will be one one third short. Five acres that gave twelve and a half hogsheads, last year, yield this year but four.

At Georgetown, on Monday, flour sold at \$4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$4.93 $\frac{1}{2}$, for good and fair brands.—For fancy \$5 has been paid—\$4.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$5 are the extreme rate.

HALF-BLOODED CALVES FOR SALE.

A male and female calf, out of a country cow by an imported Ayrshire bull—about 5 months old, very fine animals, will be sold for \$15 each, if applied for immediately.

Also several Calves out of country cows by Durham bulls, same price and age as above. Apply to **S. SANDS, Farmer Office.**
no 18 3t

A GARDENER WANTED FOR MISSISSIPPI.

The subscriber is authorized to engage an experienced Gardener to go to Mississippi—a single man, who can bring good recommendations for sobriety and industry, and who is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer—and none other need apply—to whom a liberal compensation will be given, a good home secured, and his passage paid out. Apply (if by letter post paid) to no 18 **SAML. SANDS, Amer. Farmer office.**

CHINESE TREE CORN—ROHAN POTATOES.

100 bushels Chinese TREE CORN for seed
50 do ROHAN POTATOES for do.
Are offered for sale at moderate prices. Apply to **S. SANDS,**
no 18 6t Baltimore.

8 or 10 Berkshire Boars, full bred, about 8 weeks old,
for sale at \$10 each—Also,

1 Tuscara Boar, 1 year old, sire and dam both imported, \$20.
Grade Pigs, viz. 3-4 Berkshire 1-4 Neapolitan—3-4 Berkshire 1-4 Chester, all very fine—\$10 per pair.

ALSO FOR SALE—BERKSHIRE PIGS, genuine breed, of the black spotted with white—price 20 to \$25, according to age.

Orders for pigs of the "Irish Grazer" breed, as also this breed crossed with the Berkshire, from imported animals, deliverable in five or six weeks from this date—price delivered in cages in this city or on board any vessel in port, \$25 per pair. Address, if by letter post paid, oc 14 **S. SANDS, Amer. Farmer.**

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The Subscriber will receive orders for his fall litters of pure Berkshire Pigs, bred from the stock of Col. Bement and Mr. Lossing, of Albany, N. Y., and importations from England. He will also have a few Tuscara's, bred from pure Berkshire and China stock. They will be ready for delivery from 1st to 15th Oct. Address ag 12 **JNO. P. E. STANLEY, Baltimore, Md.**

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price. ap 22. 3m **E. J. COOPER & Co.**

FARMER WANTED.

The advertiser will let his farm on shares, and sell the large and fine stock now on it, upon a long credit. It is a dairy farm near the city, and well adapted to the production of corn, wheat and grass—the sales of milk amount to more than \$2000 per annum, and could be much increased. Address A. B. C. D. through the post

"SELF-ADJUSTING LOG BRACE."

The subscriber has recently invented and patented, what he conceives to be a VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT, for the use of Saw Mills, which he calls "The self-adjusting Log Brace," intended to brace and support the log against the action of the saw in the process of cutting. This improvement may now be seen in use, at the steam saw mill of W. D. Bell, at the Canal Basin, near Mrs. Bevan's, 4 miles east of Hancock. Individual, state, or county rights will be sold on reasonable terms, on application to the subscriber, residing near Clearspring, Washington county, Maryland. All communications on the subject, by letter, postage paid, will be promptly attended to. BENJ. J. CUSHWA.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

This is to certify, that Benjamin Cushwa has explained to me the principle of his improvement in Saw Mills, called the "self-adjusting Log-Brace," and I am clearly of opinion that it is a valuable and highly useful improvement, especially in those mills where long timber is required to be sawed—inasmuch as it dispenses with the inconvenient and troublesome practice of bracing and underpinning the log, while being sawed, by manual labor; and so disposes the long log, as to be sawed with more accuracy, and as easily as the shortest one. I am fully convinced of the utility of the improvement, and therefore especially give the sanction of my name, to any one desirous of testing it in practice. THOS. COPELAND.
Harper's Ferry, Va. March 24, 1840.

STEAM MILL, near Hancock, Md. Aug. 10th, 1840.

To all whoever this may concern.—We take pleasure in saying, that we now have in use, Mr. Benjamin Cushwa's self-adjusting log-brace—an improvement of something of the kind has long been sought for, and now much admired by all who see its operations.—We therefore cheerfully recommend it to all owners of saw mills on account of its simplicity as well as usefulness.

KERRICK & HENRY.

Mr. Cushwa's "self-adjusting log brace" consists of a small roller, so fixed immediately in front of the saw as to bear up, brace and support the log while being sawed, and to sink and let the carriage pass over it, in its common action, as the saw approaches the end of the log, and the necessity for its use ceases to exist. The brace is cheap and simple improvement, admirably calculated to do away with the inconvenient and troublesome practice of bracing, removing and underpinning the log by manual labor—and will I think be found well worthy of the attention of those engaged in the sawing business. July 12, 1840. W. D. BELL.
no 21 3t

HUSSEY'S CORN SHELLER AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the bag, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of \$5 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. **R. B. CHENOWETH,**
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, a No. 30, Pratt street. Baltimore, Jan. 22, 1840. 1 v

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

THE Subscriber acknowledges with gratitude the liberal patronage he has received from the public since the establishment of his Repository in 1825.

During this long period he has studied successfully his own interest by identifying them with the interest of his customers in being prompt and faithful in the execution of their orders.

His present facilities for manufacturing agricultural implements, are not surpassed by any other establishment in this country, he can therefore afford them on as reasonable terms as any other person for the same quality of work. His present stock of implements are extensive both in quality and variety to which he would invite the attention of those who wish to purchase.

A liberal discount will be made to all cash purchasers, and those who purchase to sell again.

The following names are some of his leading articles, viz: H is PATENT CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS, wood and iron frames but all with his patent double eccentric feeders, with or without extra Knives, prices varying from \$33 to \$110, subject to cash discount, he challenges the world to produce a better machine for cutting long forage. Myer's WHEAT FAN and ELLIOTT'S PATENT HORIZONTAL WHEAT FANS, both a very superior article. Fox & Borland's PATENT THRESHING MACHINES and Martineau's PATENT HORSE POWERS, also superior articles.—A great variety of PLOUGHS, wrought and cast Shares, of all sizes and prices; Gid-on Davis's improved PLOUGHS, of Davis's own make of Patterns, which are sufficiently known to the public not to require recommendation; 100 CORN CULTIVATORS, also expanding CULTIVATORS, both iron and wood frames, and new plan; TOBACCO CULTIVATORS.

F. H. Smith's PATENT LIME SPREADERS, the utility of which has been made known to the public; together with a general assortment of FARMING IMPLEMENTS; PLOUGH CASTINGS of every description and superior quality kept constantly on hand at retail or by the ton; also, MACHINE and other CASTINGS furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms, his iron Foundry being furnished with the best materials and experienced workmen with ample machinery running by steam power for turning and fitting up machinery.

ALSO—Constantly on hand D. Landreth's superior GARDEN SEEDS;—In store POTATOES and common SEED OATS, TIMOTHY and HERDS SEEDS all of superior quality.—All orders will be promptly attended to. **JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,**

Farmers' Repository, Pratt street,
Near the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Depot.

JOHN SULLIVAN & SON,

Have removed to No. 26 LIGHT STREET WHARF, (corner of Conway street, opposite State Tobacco Warehouse No. 3) where they will continue to transact a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS. Having a spacious warehouse, and ample wharf and pavement room, they are prepared for the landing and reception of all kinds of produce, as COTTON, TOBACCO, FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LEAD, &c. and as they have had much experience in that line of business, to which they are exclusively devoted, they feel assured they can give satisfaction to all who may employ them. Liberal advances will be made on consignments, and information as to markets promptly communicated when required. REFERENCES—Talbot Jones & Co., Erskine & Eichelberger, Duval, Keighler & Co., Geo. R. Gaither & Co., Chesny Brooks & Co., Baltimore. as 2 3m

DURHAM CALVES.

Farmers, and others, wishing to procure the above valuable breed of cattle, at moderate prices, can be supplied at all seasons of the year, with calves of mixed blood, from dams that are good milkers, by applying any day, Sundays excepted, at

Chesnut Hill Farm,

three miles from the city, on the York Turnpike Road, and near the first toll-gate
PETER BLATCHLEY, Manager.

For sale, as above, a pair of sound, well broke and handsome CARRIAGE HORSES, and a pair of first rate WORK HORSES.
April 29, 1840—1 y.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber having given his attention to the improvement of farming implements for the last year, flatters himself that he has been successful in improving the following articles:—

A machine for planting cotton, corn, beets, ruta-baga, carrots, turnips, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds. He is so well satisfied with the operation of this machine, and the flattering prospects of a large sale, that he has made arrangements to have 30 machines built per week. The testimonials of gentlemen that have examined and witnessed the operation, will clearly show to the farmer that it is no humbug. The price of this machine will be \$25. The money will be refunded to the purchaser if the machine does not give satisfaction.

A machine for husking, shelling, separating, winnowing and putting in the bag, corn, or any kind of grain. It will husk, shell, clean, and put in the bag, 600 bushels of corn per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. The same machine will, by shifting cylinders, thresh 200 bushels of wheat, and put it in the bag perfectly clean. This machine will cost about \$200. It occupies less room than the common threshing machine, and requires about two third the speed—and not more than 4 horses to drive it.—The husking and shelling part of this machine is the same as Mr. Obed Hussey's, except that the cylinder is one solid piece of cast iron, instead of several pieces bolted and hooped together. The other points are a new arrangement, for which the subscriber is about to take a patent. Certificates that the machine will perform what is above stated, can be produced from gentlemen that have seen the machine in operation at the south.

The attention of the public is again called to the Ditching Machine, which has been now in successful operation more than one year, and that more than 20 miles of ditch has been cut with one machine the last season, by one man and one horse.

A horse power made more on the original plan of the stationary power, which is admitted by farmers and mechanics to be the best as there is less friction, and of course more power. The only difference is that the machine is made so as to be portable, by being easily taken apart, and carried from place to place; by taking out a few bolts, it is moved easier than the common machine: the first driving wheel is 10 feet in diameter, working in to the pinion 14 inches in diameter; on the same shaft of this pinion is a bevel wheel 24 feet in diameter, working in pinion 8 in. in diameter; on this shaft is a cone of pulleys of different sizes, so as to give different speeds required. We can have 1200 revolutions per minute of a 5 inch pulley, or reduce the speed to 19 turns per minute. It is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses. The castings of this machine will weigh about 850 pounds; the price will be \$130—one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to \$100, built on the same plan.

A machine for morticing posts and sharpening rails for fence, and also for sawing wood in the woods, and planing any kind of scantling or boards, can be seen at my shop in Lexington, near Liberty-street, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop—This machine will be made to order, and will cost \$150.

A machine for boring holes in the ground for posts, improved lately, and warranted to be a good article—Price \$5.

Also machines for mechanics, Morticing and Planing machines; Tinning do; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arhons, and benches for tinning the same, of various kind, and for various uses; Cutting and cleaning chisels for morticing machines.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to the farmers and mechanics of Baltimore and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by strict attention to his business, to receive from the liberal and enterprising mechanics and farmers, (whose motto is to keep up with the times,) an equal share of their patronage.

Enquire of Edwards & Cobb, No. 7, N. Charles street, Baltimore, or of the subscriber, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning-shop, No. 29, Lexington, near Liberty-street. **GEORGE PAGE.**

DURHAM CATTLE.

The subscriber has for sale, YEARLING BULLS and HEIFERS of the pure short horn Durham breed; some white, some red and white, and some fleecy bred; they will be sold deliverable in this city for \$115—SPRING CALVES, male and female, \$60. They are descendants from short horn cows from Keton's and Sims' importation, sent to the present owner by Col. Powell—the first bull bred from was Denton, also sent by Col. Powell; then the imported bulls Gloucester, Tecumseh and Rhoderick—a gentleman of this state, well qualified to judge, obtained a bull got by Rhoderick, and pronounces him equal to any thing he has ever seen—the stock offered above is by Rhoderick, which Col. Powell pronounces the best bull in America to breed from, having more of the North Star blood, which the breeders in England now prefer. The subscriber having had frequent applications for Durham stock which he has not been able to supply, would call speedy attention to the above, as the prices asked are probably lower than the same quality of stock can be had for in the United States.

Also, a beautiful full blood 4-year old DEVON BULL, quite gentle, price \$75—he is from stock presented by the Earl of Leicester (Mr. Coke) to a lady of Baltimore, while on a visit with her husband to Holkham, the mansion of that distinguished nobleman. The fellow to this bull is just shipped to Jos. H. Pool, esq. of Elizabeth City, N. C. at which place he will arrive probably in a week from this date. Also several other full bred DEVON BULLS, at \$50, 55 and \$60, 2 and 3 years old. And HEIFERS at \$60 & 70.

Also a fine DURHAM BULL, about 6 years old, price \$180.

LIKEWISE—One full blood Devon Cow, about 7 years old, a tolerable milker, price \$50 dollars—also a half Durham Cow, 5 years old, a fair milker and good breeder, same price—also several half Durham bull Calves, 6 weeks old, from 12 to 15 dollars—also a 7-8 Durham and 1-8 Alderney Cow, 3 years old next spring, now in calf by Mr. Kennedy's Bull Uncas—the dam of this cow was imported by Mr. Shepherd of Va.—she will be delivered at Harper's Ferry or in this city for 100 dollars—also a fine Durham Bull 5 years old, for which 180 dollars will be taken if immediately applied for—also a fine Bull Calf, more than half Durham, out of a first rate milker, 6 weeks old, price 15 dollars—also a fine Bull Calf out of an excellent country cow, sire a superior Ayrshire Bull, price 17 dollars. Reference (post paid) to **S. SANDS, Farmer Office**
no 4